## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6776.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS SUDDEN DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Peace Prospects Considered More Favorable.

Indignation Meetings in England.

FRUMORED CONSPIRACIES IN FRANCE

Pregress of the Revolution in China

Maval Fights in Canton River.

SHANGHAE BOMGARDED BY THE FRENCH.

COTTON, BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS DULL.

CONSOLS 91 1-2. &o., &c., &o.

HALIPAX, March 15, 1855. The Royal mail steamship Africa, Capt Harrison, from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 3d instant, arrived at her dock in this city at one o'clock this afternoon.

The Africa left here at 4 30 P. M., for Boston, where

she will be due about midnight on Friday.

The news is of an interesting and highly important

The Emperor of Russia is dead. He expired suddenly, at one o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 24 inst., and the event created the greatest excitement.

No details have been received, but there can be no of Lords on Friday night by Lord Clarendon, and in the Commons by 1 ord Palmerston.

Surmises were affect that he was assassinated, but it

is thought he died of apoplexy, after an attack of influ His illness was known in England before the news of

his death was received, and caused a slight rise in the funds. The effect of his death, of course, had not transpired when the Africa left Liverpool. The Vienna conference was to open on the 5th instant,

and peace expectations were daily growing stronger. From the seat of war there is no news of the least importance.

The German papers mention the capture by the Rus sians of Schouaibkaran, Schamyl's strongest fortress The order prohibiting the export of wheat from Poland into Prussia came into effect on the 21st.

The Liverpool cotton market continued dull, at about previous rates, although some descriptions were, if any thing, a trule lower. The business of the week amount ed to 36,000 bales.

Breadstuffs generally were quiet at the prices advised by the Pacific, but Indian corn was quoted at 6d. Provisions were dull and unchanged. Lard had un-

dergone a slight decline.
Consols closed on the 2d inst. at 91%.

The steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the evening of the 28th February, with 65

passengers.

The screw steamship Sarah Sands, from Portland, ar. rived at Liverpool on the 28th ultimo.

THE WAR.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA. The advices from the Crimea are of the same tenor as by the last few arrivals—nothing of moment having

On the 13th February, the Russians made a sortie during the night, but it was not formidable; only five of the French were killed.

Feb. 14 -Another night sortie, in which the French ost thirty five men. Weather quite warm and Spring Feb 15.—The condition of the French army is reported

to be excellent. There is also a rumor that the ide of Sebastopol would be invested. Feb. 16.-Nothing has occurred of any importance. Feb. 17 .- Official details of the battle of Eupatoria.

Admiral Bruat telegraphs the fellowing:-

Admiral Bruat teigraphs the fullowing:—

ON BOARD THE MONTERELLO, }

KARMISCH RAY, Feb. 20, 1835. }

On the 17th the town of Eupstoria was attacked on the eastern side, by eighty pieces of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, under the command of General Korff, and twelve regiments of infantry, consisting of about 25,000 mm, under the orders of General Coston Sacken. The combat lasted from 5½ o'clock until 10 o'clock in the morning. The Russians were vigorously repuised. Their loss is crimated at five hundred killed, and the wounded in proportion. The Turks had 88 killed, 250 wounded, and lost 70 horses. Selim Pasha, General of the Egyptian division, and Col. Rustem Bey, were killed. Eighteen French were killed or wounded on shipboard. The attack has not been renewed by the Russians. The steamers at anchor in the roadstead contributed energetically to the defence of the town. Admirals Lyon and Bruat have sent six steamers to Eupstoria. BRUAT.

EUTATORIA, Feb. 21, 1855.

Since the affair of the 17th the Russians have not made any new attempt upon Eupstoria. To-day columns of infautry and trains of wagons were seen leaving the vicinity of the town, and taking the direction of implience. More guns have been landed, and additional forces thrown up. The town is in a good state of defence

Commanding Steamer Veloce.

A letter states that the battle consisted mainly of a neary fire of artillery, under cover of which the Russians have not mean the states that the battle consisted mainly of a neary fire of artillery, under cover of which the Russians have not mean the states that the battle consisted mainly of a neary fire of artillery, under cover of which the Russians have not have a state of the town the states that the battle consisted mainly of a neary fire of artillery, under cover of which the Russians have not have a seen the cover of which the Russians have not the cover of which the Russia

neavy fire of artillery, under cover of which the Rus-sians made two or three attempts to carry the town by torm. The night after the battle the Russians birou cked on the field without tents or fires. The weather vas intensely cold. The next day they commenced re-iring on Simpheropol.

Telik Pasha, the son-in-law of Omar Pasha, has died

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE. Lord John Russell arrived at Berlin and immediately

tussia seems at length to be making attempts to come o an understanding with the Western Powers. General Vedell, the Minister at Paris, has personally gone to erlin to explain the points at issue, and Lord John ussell's mission is expected to conclude the desired ar

clussell's mission is expected to conclude the desired arangements.

An official editorial article in the Correspondens of firms says that the draft of a general treaty is prepared, securing the integrity of Turkey, preventing the integrity of Turkey preventing the integrity of Turkey and guanties and the Conference. All the Planipotentaries, with the exception of Lord John Russell, have rrived at Vienna. The Conference meets on the 5th of sarch, and hopes of peace are strongly entertained, otwithstanding the Russian profession of peace, accounts state that warlike preparations were never more better in Russia.

The Earl of Carlisle is appointed Lord Lieutenant of cland; otherwise, the ministry remains as announced er Pactice. In Parliament, the proceedings were unim-priant. The chief business was the debate of Lord condrich's motion to increase the chances of military romotion from the ranks. The motion was negatived.

comotion from the ranks. The motion was negatived.

In the House of Lords, a debate occurred on the suboct of acl nowledging the loyalty of Canada and other
Sionies. No action was come to.

Mr. Roebuck's committee proceeds vigorously. They
are reported that the objects of the inquiry will be
set attained by making the committee a secret one.
If on the lat of March, Mr. Roebuck appeared at the bar
the House of Lords with a message from the House of
tommons, clining the Duke of Newcastle to give evidence
sfore the bommittee.
Wednasday, the Zist, has been appointed as a national
act for the anceess of the war.

Meetings deprecating the conduct of the war are on
so increase throughout the country.

Riverything is again quiet in Liverpool and London.
The Earl of Lucan publishes a convincing letter to
out Raglan, exonerating himself from all blame in the
valry charge at Balakara.

Atters are making their appearance in the English
are complaining of the non-return of goods sent to
New York exhibition.

New York exhibition.

New York exhibition.

New York exhibition.

The ship John Bannermen. from St. Johns, N. B., was they at Holyhead, a total wreck. Crow saved.

The bark Avon, bound from Cuba to Swasses, with a cargo of copper ore, was totally lost in the British Channel Crew saved.

Five hundred thousand pounds sterling in gold were received per the Kent and Marco Palo from Melbourne.

Bividends on the Cuba loans of 1834 and 1837 are advertised for payment.

France.
The Emperor was at the Camp of St. Omar. Nothing urther was known respecting his intended visit to the

There were rumors of some important arrests for political causes having been privately made in Paris. Persons of high distinction are said to be implicated. The Moniteur announces the loss of a French frigate, with troops, in the Straits of Bonifacio. All perished—six hundred or upwards.

Italy.

The Sardinian Chamber have voted the suppression of

monasteries.

Nothing further is known of the adherence of Tuscany or Naples to the allies.

Belgium.

Lord John Russell had an interview with King Leopold on his way to Eeri n.

China.

The intelligence from China is important. Dates are had from Hong Kong up to January 15th. The insurgents hold Canton in a state of siege, and have the command of the whole river, their fleet having gained several victories over the imperial fleet. Consequently, the supplies are being cut off. Provisions, especially rice, are rising rapidly. A fight took place at Whampoa anchorage, in the presence of American and English ships of war, and foreign shipping was considerably damaged by the guns of the belligerents. The English and American Commissioners have drawn a line around the factories, and notify that no kostilities will be permitted to take place within it.

Shamphae dates are important. A difficulty occurred between the insurgent authorities in Shangbae and the French; whereupon Admiral Laguerre, with the ships Jean d'Arc and Colbert, bombarded the city, which, ere this, has probably surrendered, or been stormed.

The insurgents have met with reverses to the east of Pekin. Amoy is quiet. Captain Adams had arrived from England, and would proceed to Japan with the ratification of the treaty.

The Very Latest, SUDDLY DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

London, Friday night, March 2, 1855. This evening, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Cla

rendon rose and said:—
"I think it my duty to communicate to your Lordreceived half an hour since, from her Majesty's minis ter at the Hague—that the Emperor Nicholas died thi morning, at one o'clock, of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. I have also received a despatch from her Majesty's minister at Berlin, staking that the Emperor of Russia died at tweive o'clock this morn ing. An hour before this despatch arrrived I received accounts from Lord John Russell, at Berlin, stating that the Emperor was on the point of death, and had already taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred so short a time ago as between twelve and one c'clock this morning, there can be no doubt, unde these circumstances, of its authenticity."

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston made

It was surmised that the Emperor died by the hand o the assassin, but the cause assigned above was gene-rally credited. The effects of this startling announcement in political and monetary matters has not been developed, and it is impossible to say what it may produce. It created great excitement.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Considerable arrivals of gold had taken place, and the stock of bullion in the Bank of England was increasing, and still expected to augment. Money is rather easier.

A reduction in the bank rate o' discount is anticipated. Consols had advanced from favorable surmises respec ing the Vienna conference, and the rumor via Berlin that the Crar was dangerously ill, closing at 91% for money, and 91% for account. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £64,000.

At liverpool the current rates of discount vary from 4% a 5.

At liverpool the current rates of discount vary from 4% a 5.

Bell & Co., of London, report that the market continues very firm. Federal stocks have become scarce. The various State stocks are in steady demand, with but a limited amount offering for sale. Railway securities are also in better demand at improved quotations, especially fire and Illinois Central Panama sevens bond are also in good demand, with purchases for investment. Quotations are not given.

LIVERFOOL COTTON MARKEY.

Messrs Demaistona & Co.'s circular reports numerous arrivals, but without any effect on the cotton market which remained dull, though without any marked decline. Quotations of middling are reduced 1-16d. in the fortnight. Sales for the week 36,550 bales, including 1,000 on speculation; 3,420 balas export. Quotations are fair Orieans, 555d.; middling, 51-16d. fair Mobile, 55dd.; middling, 416-16d., fair Upland, 65dd.; middling, 61-16

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s circular reports little doing in the ccm market. Wheat and flour unchanged indian corn 6d. a ls. lower. Western canal flour, 41s. a 42s. for old, and 3rs. a 59s for new, Palladelphia and Battimore, 44s. a 4s. 6d; Ohio, 44s. a 4ss. White wheat, 11s. 6d. a 12s. 6d; red, 10s. 6d. a 11s. 3d. White corn, 42s. 6d. a 48st, yellow, 42s. a 42s 6d; mixed, 42s. Maxwell & Co.'s circular reports an improved feeling in the market to-day, (Friday,) and large arrivals, with but little landed.

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LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Richareson, spence & Co. report beef and pork un changed in tone and price, and new bacon in limited demand at about la. decline. Lard very dull and 6d. lower-wales 50 tons. Tallow much depressed—ls. a 2s. lower. Other firms concur in the above. Chesse is wanted at full rates.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Herman, Cox & Co. scieular reports rosin in less demand, but not lower. Sales 1,000 bols. at 5s. 2d. a 9s. Tar very dull; sales at 16s. Spirits turpentine effored at 26s. on the spot with few buyers; nothing doing in turpentine. In ashes a tribing business had been done at unchanged rates. Dyewoods are lower, sof holders preasing the market in consequence of large arrivals.

The Brokers Circular quotes resin as low as 4s. 10d. a 5s. from heavy imports. Sales of pain oil made at £41 a £42; rape oil, 40s. a 56s; olive, without demand; cod, seal and whale oil unchanged; linseed oil in fair request at 36s. a 56s. Clower seed in demand and fine qualities scarce; linseed, very dull. Sugar—Market firm, and in refining descriptions the business good.

Groceries benely maintain themselves. Molasses easier. Coffee.—There is no change in tone, and the demand is moderate. Rice in good demand and firm. The sales of American are not reported. In chemicals the business cantinued unimportant.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring & Brothers report the market generally without

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring & Brothers report the market generally without animation. Sugar is active at previous rates. Tea stiffer, but not quotably higher. Rice firm, and a large business done. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Iron flat. Scotch pig., 4s. 6d. Rails, 6s. 10d. a 1bs. Bars, 6s. a 6s. 7d.

6e. a 6s. 7d. STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER. The Manchester market is flat, but not lower. The hopes of the speedy reopening of navigation with Germaty, and better weather, were producing an improved feeling. Short time working in the millo and factories has not become general.

Faterson, Ross, Syres, Frith, Frothingham, Phillips, Millington, Longman, Swales, Brommer, Brooks.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arr from New York 7th American Union; Arthur: 28th, from Molle, Clay; Conqueror, Riversdale, Hampshire, Gallaith, Tapscott, at Liverpool; 28th, Courant, Biernard, 1st. Catherine, at Desi; Queen, Avon, at Gravesend; Duckwitz, at Brissel; Carolina, at Folkestone.

Arr from Boston 28th King Pnilip, at Gravesend; Parliament, at Liverpool.

Arr from Philadelphia 28th Tuscarora; 1st Tonswanda, at Liverpool.

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Arr from Boltimore 27th Brownhill, at Liverpool.

Arr from Boltimore 27th Brownhill, at Queenstown; Perkins, Marsheld, William, Jane; 28 Defence, at Liverpool; 28th, Minerve, at Deal; Neptune, at Dover, Jukus, at Gravesend, Charleston 28th, Cindar, Rover, Phys. Lev. 18th, William, Jane; 28th, Charles, Larrow; 27th, Waterse, at Levant; 29th, Cindar, Rover, Phys. 25th, Gravier, Comminon; Eastern Queen; Yesman, at Liverpool; 28th, Fern, at Gravesend; Coperince, at Sover.

Arr from Swannah 27th, Kaismanov; 28th, Charles Oak, Mist, York, 28th, Charles, Portens, its, Wilmad Kor, Pasiots, Methor, Woodhan, at Liverpool; 28th, Stetaon; Stores; 24th, Grantes, Easter, Consult, Stetaon; Mores; Portens, its, Wilmad Kor, Pasiots, Loren; Papperel; Bunn; Rosmbard; Garrier, Das House, Cabella, Athan and Lane; Papperel; Bunn; Rosmbard, Garrier, In Russell; Haughten, Cabol; Consul; Chimberson, Regeleia, Athan and Lane; Papperel; Bunn; Rosmbard, Garrier, In Russell; Haughten, Cabol; Consul; Chimberson, Regeleia, Athan and Lane; Papperel; Bunn; Rosmbard, Garrier, Br. Russell; Haughten, Cabol; Consul; Chimberson, Regeleia, Athan and Lane; Papperel; Bunn; Rosmbard, Garrier, Br. Russell; Haughten, Cabol; Consul; Chimberson, Regeleia, Athan and Lane; Papperel; Bunn; Rosmbard, Garrier, Br. Russell; Haughten, Cabol; Consul; Chimberson, Regeleia, Athan and Lane; Papperel; Bunn; Rosmbard, Garrier, Br. Russell; Haughten, Cabol; Consul; Chimberson, Regele

MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1855.

Nicholas.
Nicholas Paulovitch, the son of Paul the First and Maria Fevdorowna, was the fifteenth sovereign of the Romanoff dynasty, if the imperial historians are to be believed. In reality he was the eighth sovereign of the Holstein-Gotorp dynasty, the Romanoff race having beman descent; their name is even difficult of pronuncia tion to Russian lips. Nicholas, aware that the Musco-vite pride would feel but little flattered to owe the saared person of their sovereign to the detested race of Nemetz, (Germans), siways carefully suppressed hi real family name. The courtiers maintained in spite of all proof to the contrary, that the blood flowing in the veins of the Cear was Russian to the last drop. Golovine, however, informs us that the poet Pouchkin was of a contrary opinion. "He had," says Golovine, "a habit of illustrating the nationality of the reigning family in a whimsic manner. He would pour into a vase a glass of pure red wine in honor of Peter I., whose Russian origin could not be disputed. He should, justly speaking, have stopped there, and turned the glass upside down; but, faith ful to the principle of the Russian government, which pour in another glass-of water-in honor of Catherine II. Princess of Anhalt. This time he should, perhaps, have poured a glass of wine, but, fearing to compromise himself, would pass on and pour another glass of water for Maria Fevdorowna, the mother of Nicholas I.; then a fourth, for the reigning Empress; and he obtained at last a liquor so slightly tinged with red that he would excite a general laugh when he called upon his audience to decide as to whether it was wine or water he was showing them, and whether, by comparison, the reigning Czars were really Russians or Germans." This Muscovite pleasantry had the merit of expressing the exact truth with reference to the ultra-national pretensions of the Emperor Nicholas.

It is, however, curious to remark, by the way, that in spite of the strong desire of the sons of the Gotorp race to pass for Romanoffs, they do not carry it so far as to abandon the titles that belong to them as representa-tives of the elder branch of Holstein; thus Nicholas invariably added to the qualifications attached to the Czarate those of Heir of Norway, Duke of Schleswig, of

Stormar, of Ditmorsen, and Oldenburg.

Nicholas was twenty nine years of age when he came to the threne. Born the year of Catherine's death, (1796,) he had been educated under the eye of his excellent mother, the Empress Marie, from whom he had derived sound re ligious instruction and high moral principle. Childhood

individual from him the awful tragedy which closed his
the burning of the Kremlin. Warned by the example of
his brothers, his marriage and been delayed till to attained his majority, when he wan united to Lonise Charlisty whose maible character and found of the mariage tills has accession he had, like all members of the
new them questioned. From the period of his marriage tills has accession he had, like all members of the
lived retirred, and spent most of his time in the harracks,
it does not appear that he derived much fruit from his
perseverance. He sever was a good grainal, and fretrott the diction of his countrymen, he mastly contrived
to the reduce of his offerer. He was not been him
works of some of his countrymen, he mastly contrived
to freutrate the success of his own army in 1829, by his
like very day of his accession, these major of michael
ferminoli broke out in the capital. It was not formiaa couple of thousand offerers and mice of the sea mariestposed its entire force, and their plans were wofully defective. But it differed from all former insurrections in
court intrigues, outbursts of mily quarris for power,
continuing the control of the sea of the sealing of the
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Biographical Notice of the Late Emperor

by the evils which had been left him by his brother Alexander, he determined to take in all things the contrary course to that which had been adopted by his predecessor. Alexander inclined toward liberal ideas; Nicholas showed himself anti-liberal to an excess.

When the poet Pouchkin ded, mourning was universal throughout Russia, the Emperor himself taking part in it. A young man, excited by the glorious regrets which this death caused, wrote an ode in honor of the deceased poet, and in which he held out to himself some hopes of becoming, at a future day, one of the ornaments of Russian literature. The Crar could not look with a favorable eye upon this audacious young man, who coveted glory in a country where it belonged to the sovereign slone, and the worshipper of the Muses was sent to caim the arder of his imagination beneath the climate of lobelsh. He came back at the end of three years, sick and entirely disgusted with poetic glory. Alexander was dto affect to pay no particular attention to the national language and customs, and did not conceal his partiality for foreigners. Nicholas was a fanatic in be half of the customs, language and religion of Russia.

Of the external policy of Nisholas's reign and of the wars in which he engaged, it is not our intention in this brief sketch to speak. They belong more properly to the domain of history.

The firmly established reputation of the late Crar as a handsome man impose on us the obligation of giving hif portrait. Several writers have undertaken this task, but none among them has acquitted himself so ably as the Prince Peter Kolofski, for which reason we quote him in preference—

"Nicholas," he writes, "has the noblest face I have

but none among them has acquitted himself so ably as the Prince Peter Kolofski, for which reason we quote him in preference:—
"Nicholas," he writes, "has the noblest face I have sver seen in my life. The habitual expression of his physiognomy has a certain severity which is far from putting the beholder at his case. His smile is a smile of complaisance, and not the result of gayety or abandon. There is something approaching the predigious in this prince's manner of existence. He speaks with vivacity, with simplicity, and the most perfect propriety; all he says is full of point and meaning—no idle pleasant-ry—not a word out of its place. There is nothing in the one of his voice or the arrangement of his phrases that indicates haughtiness or dissimulation, and yet you feel that his heart is closed."

The personal habits of the Emperor were marked by the most feverish activity. He would ride, walk, superintend a sham fight, and hold a review, all in the same day. He travelled incesarntly, passed over at least 1,500 leagues every season, and wore down the strength of all who were attached to his person.

The suddenness of his end was to be expected either from political causes, as has frequently been predicted, or from sheer physical exhaustion. No frame could long reist the unnatural amount of exertion, both mental and bodily, to which this extraordinary man subjected himself. He was in his 50th year at the date of his death.

The Car is succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander

death.

The Czar is succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Cesarevitch, Hereditary Grand Duke. He was born on the 20th April, 1918, and married in April, 1918, and married in April, 1918, dairs, daughter of the late Grand Duke Louis II. of Hesse, by whom he has four sons.

THE STATE LEGISLATORS IN NEW YORK.

BANQUET AT THE ASTOR HOUSE. CLOSE OF THE SPREE.

SPEECHES OF GEORGE LAW AND SENATOR GOODWIN

THE VISIT TO THE BENEVOLENT AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. The members of the Legislature were engaged the greater part of yesterday in visiting several of our bene. volent and other institutions. As the day was anything but inviting for out door amusement, a considerable number of them remained at home; but those who did go were evidently gratified with the manner in which they spent the day. It was certainly an improvement r visit to the islands on Tuesday last, and was calculated to give the gentlemen from the "rural dis-

the Astor House at nine o'clock, but it was ten before the company were ready, and then there was so much confusion that a quarter of an hour clapsed before they were ready to start. They succeeded, however, in start. Library, in Astor place. There they were received by Mr. Wood, Freedent of the Association, who extended to them a cordial welcome, and gave extended to them a comial welcome, and gave a brief account of the institution and the prafect worthy objects for which it had been organized. The number of volumes circulated during the year, he said, exceeded 12,000 the average daily number of persons as who made use of the reading room was 400, while about 300 attended the Spanish, French and other observed uring the winter. After a brief importion of the various rooms, the company proceeded to the Astor Library, which they merely looked into, and then made a short visit to the Home for the Friendless. Ward school No. 46, in Twenty-fourth street, also received a small share of their attentior, and the Hom Mesers. Goodwin and Stebbins expressed, on behalf of the mebers, the gratification which they felt at the proficiency of the scholars and the manner in which the school was conducted. At the institution for the Blind they spent an hour very profitably in examining the work of the pupils, and in bearing turn recite their school exercises. The work consists principally in the mannaturesses, &c., in the making of which the bland are not surpassed even by those won are blessed with their eyesight. Various interesting exercises were performed by the pupils, and as reading from raised letters, aing log recitation, &c., and several of the female pupils as a brief account of the institution and the praise-

mattresses, &c., in the making of which the blad are not surpassed even by those who are blessed with their eyesight. Various interecting exercises were performed by the pupils, such as reading from raised letters, singing recitation, &c., and several of the female pupils as too labed their visiters by threading needles, a feat which was performed with great rapidity by the aid of the mouth and fingers. At the conclusion of these exercises, Mr. Cooper, the superintendent, made a brief expedition of the condition of the institution, and stated that it was at prevent labering under great financial embarrass ment, in consequence partly of the present depression in business, which had thrown a large number of their pupils cut of employ ment and left a great amount of their manufactured stock on their hands. He hoped, however, that the Legislature would do samething towards relieving them from their present difficulties. Sentor Goodwin made some brief remarks, in the course of which he promised the directors of the institution the sympathy and active interest of the Legislature, which he add no doubt would extend its aid in something more substantial than mere words.

The company near visited the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, in Fiftleth street. When the guests arrived, they were unkered into the chapel of the institution where they found the pupils awaiting them, seated on each side of the room. The venerable President, Harvey P. Peet, addressed the company upon the condition of the institution, and in conclusion, said he would introduce three classes to their attention, who would represent the different degrees of progress of the pupils. The first class were the smaller children, in fact, the infants of the school, who wrote out upon the black board names of olveds as they were given them. The third class were of the graduate of the asylum, and now the wife of one of its professors, Isaac Lewis Feet. This lady, who has always been a great favorite with the institution, and into both for her great beauty and br

tyles of love. If not in attains of music, yet in a magazing as enduring. The reading of this was answered by the plandits of the sglalators, who, after the exercises closed, vied with each other in their attention to its fair and lovely au-thories. From the chapel, the company adjoured to a lower room, where they insulged at a table fragally spread with all that was agreeafle to the paints and ex-traction to the appetite.

theories. From the chapel, the company adjoured to a lower room, where they included at a table frugally spread with all that was agreeable to the painte and satisfying to the appetite.

The Roman Cathelie Half Orphan Asylam, which is about a block distant from the institution for the half and lumib, was also visited. In this incitation there are between four and five hundred children, who are exported enhistely by voluntary contributions and the proceeds of an annual exhibition. It is under the manage rases of the Sisters of Mercy, who dewate their whole life to the education of the poor children extracted to their charge. The internal arrangements exhibited the greatest neathers and order, and the children were comfertably clad, and had a pleasand, obserful appearance. As the company entered the schickion room, their cars were greated with "Half-Odiumbia," soing by about a hundred of the bors. Before the company by about a hundred of the bors. Before the company is the first the company is institutions of the kind in the city, was also inspected, and after a brief stay at the Golored Orphan Asylum, the company returned to the Asylum, the company returned to the Asylum is the evening.

THE BANQUET AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The visit of our State Legislature wound up pleasantly and appropriately, and good humoredly, last evening, by a banquet at the Aster House. That establishment, historic as is its fame for public entertainments, never, perhaps, appeared to better advantage than it did on that socialiss. The tables were lades with all the substan-

prise can supply, and the choicest vintages served to That choice spirit, Simeon Draper, one of the ten Gover-nors of the Airsshouse—the host on the occasion—presided, and on each side of him sat some of the worthies of the city and State. Among the celebrities present were George Iaw, the Know Nothing candidate expectant for the Presidency, James W. Barker, the President of that order, the learned and plous Jewish Rabbi, Dr. Ra f Ga., &c. The Senate and members of Assembly met. of course, in full conclave, and it is therefore unnecessary to mention the names of any belonging to either of these bodies. Dodworth's excellent band was in at-tendance, and discussed some of the cheicest musical morceaux, while the guests were discussing' mocreaux of core practical and physical necessity. Grace was said by the Rev. and Hon. Senator Goodwin.

The cloth being removed, and the ladies being ad-

mitted, Mr. Simson Drapen, addressing the guests of the

Ten Governors, said:—

Gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of New York—It is my duty and my pleasure to return you, on behalf of my fellow governors, our sincere thanks for the honor you have done us in accepting our invitation to meet us to night. Certainly nothing can be more proper for a government like ours than for the people to meet together for the good of their Siate. The object of the Governors of the Alms House in extending this invitation to you were manifold. They felt that they had great responsibilities to discharge, and at the same time they considered that they should call around them the representatives of their State. They had shown to them their institutions—seen under, perhaps, unfavorable circumstance—but, still, institutions deserving of their deepst regard. The charge of the Governors is one of great importance. We, who are called on to preside over these institutions, are novices; but still we know that we have undertaken a service which corresponds with the best feelings of our hearts. (Applause.) We ask nothing of the Legislature, we claim nothing beyond a desire to perform a paramount duty—a duty towards every class of our fellow citizens who have had the misfortune to come under public protection. Gentlemen, you have seen Randall's Island and Black-well's Island; and though you may have noticed something which you would reform, still you have seen institutions which must appeal to you for sympathy, and which must show to you what our labors and duties are. But to recur to another matter: We have endeavored on this occasion to bring among us citizens who are regarded as an honor to the city. We have asked them, so that the people of the city, we have asked them, so that the people of the city, we have asked them, so that the people of the city, we have asked them, so that the people of the city, we have asked them, so that the people of the city, we have asked them, so that the people of the city, we have asked them, so that the people of the city, we have asked them, so that th Gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of New

The Senate of the State of New York.

Mr. H. J. Raymond responded, and after a long speech gave way to

Senator Goodwin, of Genava, who said —Mr. President and efficers of New York. I feel an unfeigned diffidence in arising to address you, even after the introduction I have received. It would have afforded me great pleasure, on this occasion, to have listened to my seniors in the Senate, who are wise and skilled in the history of legislation. The venerable forms of nobler men live to night in their nemory, while I am as more novice on the Senate floor. I am taking my first lessons there. I am taken from seeladed habits, and thrown into the rush of legislative business. My saying that i am justly groud of a position in the Senate, would be, perhaps, to ignore a natural and general feeling. I regard a seat in that body as high an boner as a seat in any national or State Legislators. For high tone and intellectual character—as has been well remarked by a person of judgment—the Senators of New York, in times past, have been proudly eminent. We find the narries of our Clintons, our Vanderpools, our Williams, on the records of our State Legislature—names which will live as the pride of their age. I must allude to my own reception in that body. A stranger, I was welcomed with warm hands and hearts among the senators. Honor to such men. Add now I am reminded that in trict association with our pleasant visit here, so marked with the lofty course-sy of this great city, the association of our visit should is due us to remark on certain effices. We are not to give our minds to particular public objects exclusively I am not am sy those site regard the Flatonic wants of

timent for the consideration of the meeting. It is—
The Cittems of New York—White greatly record of their commercial position, may along ever remain, as now the aimenter of a noble charty.

Fourth regular tousle—
The Assembly of the State of New York.

The Hom. Mr. Frrey, of Franklin county, responded.
He said—Allow me, Mr. Pranklina and gentlemen, in behalf of the Assembly of the State of New York, to return our sincere thanks for the honor conferred in your
invitation. We have been much carevasted in the scenes
we have witnessed. We have beted thelpions and innocent orphans, these subjects of relatorance excel for,
provided for, and not only their physical but their intollectual wants supplied. In witnessing lines scenes
our sympathy has been exceled, and the tear
has started unhidden to our eyes. We are
filled with pride and admiration at these institutions; we have cause for exultation as Assertion sillzens that such institutions are established and prigressing among us. While European nations may pride
themselves upon the wealth which they expend in sourts,
and in devastating armire, we may well revolve that our
surplus wealth is so well applied and expended. I trust
that the Ten Governors—our worthy houts—may, in devoting their attention to these institutions, recognize the
truth that "it is more biesseed to give than to receive."

Fifth regular tenate—
The City of New York—The commercial mart of the
Western Humighters—is her glery, and her house all Amrice shares. May she be blessed by wins laws, and the continuates of a fem and housest administration of the
Western Humighters—is her glery and her house all Amrice shares. May she blessed by wins laws, and the continuates of a fem and housest administration of the
Western Humighters—is her glery and her house all Amrice shares. May she blessed by wins laws, and the continuates of the sovereign state of New York are responded.

He said it was his fortone on his return to the city, his
an hour before the commencement of this feat

E. C. Wrez, Erq.

Three cheers were proposed and given for Pernand

ood, Finish regular teast — The Clercy—To them we look he einencity, trust, and ad the Gerry enition. Dr. Barnasa responded. Greenth regular toust —

ministen.
Dr. Harman, responded.
Evenenta regular toast.—
The Miniscal Probession—Santorers of human intensity, under the holy and quidescent the Creasured all Things.
Dr. Unarrain responded.
Figuith regular toatiers.
The Law and its Defenders.
The Law and the Defenders.
The Law and the Defenders.
The law and the Defenders.
The regular toatiers in the medical profession, then the bar, to draw up the rear. The order of toasts must have been contived by the wisdom of the Tea Governors. He was glad to be able to welcome the Legislature of the State of New York to take city, and he would now may to them, welcome.

"Ye potent, grave and newerend segmines."
(Laughter.) He welcomed the Legislature, not alone in the name of the Ten Governors, but in the name of the Ten Governors, but in the name of the profession of which the Legislature has a good spreading. (Laughter.) He was one of those who helped to take care of the organize the body known as the Ten Governors.
They wanted to take care of the organize for the city, of these who had on father: and so they gave heat ten fathers. (Laughter.) And now the Governors of the Alma Honza were fathers to his best (Mr. Deaper) had

heart and a ul enough to father a hundred children himself. They had brought the unsophiatocated virtuous men of the run al districts (laughter) to this city to see the clephant, and within the last three days he thought they had seen droves of them. But the wild young elaphant broke loose the other day and committed strange autics. He hoped, however, they would let by gones be by gooes, and forget that they had seen the young elephant loose. They were the law makers and he, the speaker, was the law expounder, or, as some of them might think, a law confounder. They often found shawn in the grammar emploped in legislation; he would entreat them, however, in making laws hereafter, to mind their stops. They did not and could not see the people of New York in Broadway. They must go into the densely populated parts of the city to see this 600,000 people. Nearly one-half of those have to be taught to appreciate and understand liberty, as they have received their education as tautiments abroad. They had seen institution raised to guard the vicious and to educate the ignorant, He, as a practical philanthropist, would aim deepen He wanted popular education. He looked on the common achool as a great chaldron where the people have to be boiled over, and he looked upon the schoolmaster as the cook. They threw the children of the Irish, the Scotch, the Germans, &c, into the cauditors, and they came out cooked and digested as good Americans. In conclusion, he laid stress upon the necessity of a fusion and thorough understanding between the city and the rural districts. He would, therefore, say to the worthy and reverend seigniors "Come, and come often. Dea't be afraid. The next time you come we will cage the young elephant. Come, and we will try to make your ways ways of pleasauriness, and your paths paths of peace."

Ninth regular toast,

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Noth regular toast,
Responded to by Mr. A. Duganos.
Tenth regular toast,
The Brees.
Responded to by Mr. A. Duganos.
Tenth regular toast,
The merchants of our State.
Mr. De Parezzo Og fen responded. The merchants of
the city, be said, had long delighted to nurture the
charity over which the Ten Governors presided, and
they now bid a hearty welcome to the Legislature, who
had some to visit their charitable institutions. It had
been said that large cities were sores on the body
produced. Dat may be true if the whole State is included. Dat may be true if the whole State is included. Dat may be true if the whole State is included. The president has said that they saked nothing from the
legislature. He would parlot him if he (Mr. Ogden)
and they did ark something. They asked their approbation. They ceaved and would receive it. In conclusion, he gave—
Commerce—She asks for whole laws and judicious legislation in guiding her arts to their legitimate end.
Haven'th regular toast———In huncred competion they
adon our country and send fleating emblems of American
art to all the harbors of civilization.
Mr. Perist Coopera responded, and gave as a sentiment,
The East Rehomes—Heathed in their highest application to demonstrate that insurrailty is for man.
After he had concluded, loud calls were nade on all sides
for "Law," "George Law." These calls were at length
acknowledged by Mr. Gomos Law, who said—
Mr. President and Gentlemen: The toast to the machanies of the city of New York has been made most
habited and to choose I should have selected. If has
been made by Feter Cooper, who we all know as the
head of the mechanics of New York has been made most
work pointing and the part minded man. (Jaughter.)
It is not strange that mechanics of the city of New
York should hold prominent place, not only in this
work of the mechanics of New York we will
found the base of Henry Eckford, a name worthy of a
place among those of the most eminent mea, not only
off this nation, but of any one of the side of the world with th

The Chirman-Prihaps we ought to cheer that flag. The Chirman's -Prihaps we ought to cheer that flag. There chera for that flag. (Given with a tiger.)
Twelth regular tout Gur Nister Charities—Marked by henavolence, honored by
hielity, voluntary is service, and unpuls beyond the conretors entialection of duty well performed.
Responded to elequently by Mr. Passerse M. Wernous,
who gave an assentiment :—
The notice policy of our State, briefed in a past generation, confirmed and strengthened and guarded is the present
—May the before vindinate its claim to the graiting of the
pages.

It. Valuation Morr sent, as a volunteer teast, the fol-lowing.

Noble Hoard of Governors—In the variety and abundance of their good offerings, may they always remember to bester a small charity to the cause of anothery and surgery, as the only constants that their friends and the public will as is left upon the control of the cause of anothery and surgery, as the safety uponated upon.

Volunteer leasts, sentiments and speeches followed, and the festivities were kept up-iii a late hour.

Notiniter justs, sentiments and speeches followed, and the festivities were kept up till a late hour.

City Intelligence.

The End of the Chirty for signatures, recommending the rounds of the city for signatures, recommending the common Council to parchase the Grystal Palace for the use of the city. It can be purchased for \$200,000—about one third of its first each. The memorial says that the edifice can be profitably converted into a large central distributing market, where the smaller market men and grocers may find all their supplies. Whis at the city might have convenient access to it for their daily family market, where the smaller market men time a large proportion of the population of the city might have convenient access to it for their daily family marketing; and if used in this way, breach rail, roads from the fieldson River and Harism rands may be made, whereby care laden with country produce oscill deposits their freight at the very doors of the Palace, and suitable whereas for beats in few with produce might be prepared opposite the market, at the Nogral and East river sides. It may also be used (so anys the memorial) for a city or State massum, somewhat on the plan of the British Museum, in which to collect extensive cabinets of miserals, plants, animals, and ther natural curiculaties, executing of this continuent, to which might be added a positic library, works of art, and a permanent exhibition of American Industry and haselicraft, and which, under proper regulations, would be a source of revenue to the city.

Consumericants of Engineering to some misuaderitables, the new of Ranky and pretending afternoon, at 4 o'closel, but, owing to some misuaderitable, no quorum was present. An informal messing, however, was held, in which Commissioner Produced Commissioner Produced by the facility of layer way have the formal and policy, to quorum was present and the source of layer with a produce of layer was a followed. The number of boiles of the exhibit an approperate payer from the large sight backets